

LOOKS BETTER

SITUATION IN CHINA SEEMS A SHADE LESS DESPERATE.

Ministers, with One Exception, Believed to Have Been Safe a Day Later Than Before Noted.

ATTITUDE OF THE VICEROYS

IT GIVES WASHINGTON AN ADDITIONAL SATISFACTION.

Fact That They Do Not Follow Peking in Anti-Foreign Demonstrations Is Very Favorable.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

AMERICANS WHO FELL IN THE SEYMOUR EXPEDITION.

Admiral Kempf Cables That Fourteen Thousand Men of All Arms Are Ashore in China.

UNDER RUSSIA'S PROTECTION

CHINESE ARE SAID TO BE SEEKING THE BEAR'S HELP.

Admiral Bruce Compliments Work of British and German Commanders—American Plans Broadening.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—To-day's advice to the State Department, made up of two cables from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, brought the foreign ministers at Peking alone one day further in safety, showing that they were all alive with the probable exception of the German minister who, it seems, probably has been murdered. Some encouragement is drawn by the officials from the fact that the other ministers were alive on the latter day, for the officials believe that the diplomatic corps at Peking could not have been preserved through the fury of the first stages of the outbreak only to fall victims to sober second thought. There is also at least the indication that the Chinese government itself will be protecting them. On the other hand the statement that the notoriously anti-foreign Prince Tuan was in complete control at Peking was regarded as an exceedingly grave development and as tending to fix the responsibility for the happenings of the past three weeks directly upon the Peking government. An ameliorating condition is the refusal of the great viceroys themselves of almost absolute power in their provinces, to be controlled from Peking in their attitude toward foreigners.

A high official of the State Department said to-day that there is nothing now to do but to follow out the course the State Department has already adopted, namely, to have the United States consuls put themselves in communication with the viceroys of the provinces; treating the central government at Peking as incapacitated for administrative work, and meanwhile doing all in their power to protect the foreigners in their respective districts. The signs of an amicable disposition on the part of the viceroys is probably the basis for the hope that they can be induced, at least, to stand neutral and keep their own provinces in order, if it should be necessary to direct hostilities energetically against the Peking government.

This course seems to be absolutely necessary now, unless developments in the immediate future demonstrate the inadequacy of Consul General Goodnow's advice relative to the status of affairs at Peking. There is authority for the statement that our government feels that what must be done at once is to drive forward a relief force to Peking, regardless of the strength required.

So far it has not been regarded as necessary to do more in the way of military preparations to this end than has been done, and consequently no further reinforcements have been ordered to Taku. There is much doubt here as to the sufficiency of the force now there to undertake the work. Admiral Kempf yesterday reported that 14,000 men of all arms were ashore, without stating definitely where they were. It is not known whether or not the second expedition directed against Peking has yet started from Taku or Tientsin. In this state of ignorance as to the military situation it is not possible to act intelligently from Washington in the direction of adding to our naval and military strength beyond the sailors, marines and regular soldiers already under orders for China. It would seem that to accomplish effective work some kind of an understanding must be reached among the powers interested beyond the rather vague one under which they are now proceeding.

A small foreign force, made up of different nationalities working under a tangible understanding and perhaps even under one generalship, might accomplish greater things than more numerous forces working independently, and if it is possible to reach an accord between the powers as to the precise objects of the next military expedition, treating perhaps only of the immediate objects of relieving the ministers and other foreigners who are in danger, and leaving other great questions as to the future of China to be dealt with hereafter, it is probable that the United States will cheerfully adhere.

This government has not yet regarded the developments as demanding the assembling of Congress in extraordinary session to declare war, and it is possible that the dispatch of more reinforcements to China from Manila and the United States may not require congressional action, as long as the object is strictly to succor Americans in distress and danger.

perplexity to the administration of this country. They confess that it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject, although the preponderance of evidence points to the German minister's murder.

At the same time officials say a discrepancy of dates is apparent. The first dispatches stating that he had been killed were dated from London, June 18, and referred to a special dispatch from Hong-Kong which said the Peking legations had been destroyed and the German minister killed. The official dispatch from Consul Goodnow, and also the Shanghai press dispatches of to-day, place his death as having occurred on the 18th of June, or two days after the first report. The discrepancy caused some comment.

Minister Wu said to-night he had not received any dispatches during the day from any part of China. He is also puzzled over the news, which he says appears to him contradictory regarding the legations. He still expresses the hope that they are safe.

While waiting with greatest interest the trend of events in northern China, the officials are not neglecting American interests in the central and southern provinces. Not being able to communicate with the central government at Peking, the consuls are addressing themselves to the viceroys of the provinces in which they are located, and are bending every effort to see that Americans are given protection. So long as this protection is granted there will be no naval or military force sent by this government into the territory represented by the viceroys. It is realized here that the Chinese are fully alive as to the results which might follow the introduction within their territory of foreign powers, and for this reason are as anxious as the foreigners themselves may be that recourse to such steps may not be necessary.

Chaffee Sails for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who is to command the United States troops in China, sailed at 7 o'clock to-night on the transport Grant. General Chaffee arrived in this city at 5 p. m., and immediately went aboard the transport. He was met at Sacramento by one of General Shaffer's aids with dispatches from the War Department. The Grant also carried the headquarters band, first and second squadrons of the Sixth Artillery, with 600 men and twenty officers, under command of Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint.

Besides the troops, nurses and baggage on board, there are several tons of ammunition for the Asiatic squadron.

The general orders for the Sixth Cavalry direct that the two squadrons, comprising eight troops in all, proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, on the Grant, and there await further orders from the War Department.

ROSTER OF THE DEAD.

American Sailors Slain in the Seymour Expedition—The Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following message was received to-day at the Navy Department: "Che-Poo-Secretary Navy, Washington: Following telegram from Kempf, casualties relief expedition, June 25: "Killed—Boatswain's Mate Thomas, Gunner's Mate Jackson, Apprentice Brown, Landsman Severn. "Wounded—Boatswain's Mate Holyoke, Machinist Handford, Landsman Kellisky, Cadet Tausig, Captain McCalla, Fireman Rowe, Landsman Garrity, Coxswain Ryan, Quartermaster Conway, Coxswain McClay, Fireman Flaherty, Seamen Lloyd, Child, Anderson, Jensen, Bolmiller and McKerver; Coxswains Thomas and Lindbohm, Apprentices Johnson, Rasmussen and Welch, Private Order. ROGERS."

Coxswain McClay's name could not be found on the rolls. Possibly he had been transferred from some other ship since the rolls were returned. The name McKerver also is not to be found on the rolls. The records of the killed as shown at the Navy Department are as follows: THOMAS THOMAS, enlisted at Mare Island in 1899. He was born in Copenhagen in 1869. His next of kin is Mrs. T. Lannigan, of 693 South Front street, Philadelphia. BENJAMIN BROWN, next of kin in Mandahl, Norway, in 1874; next of kin, Mrs. Anna Benson, mother, living at Mandahl, Norway.

HARRY A. BROMAN was born in Duluth, Minn., in 1882; next of kin, Ida M. Broman, mother, living at 1427 West Superior street, Duluth.

HARRY SEVERSON was born in Norway, in 1878, and enlisted at Chicago; next of kin, Laurence Severson, father, living at 1084 Washington street, Chicago.

The department has been informed that the Princeton has arrived at Canton.

IMPORTANT SHANGHAI CABLE.

Goodnow Announces the Killing of the German Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Two important cables from United States Consul Goodnow at Shanghai. The date is understood to be that of last night. The text is withheld, but the consuls states in substance as follows: It is rumored in Shanghai that the German minister to Peking, Baron Von Ketteler, was killed at Peking on the 18th of June. On the 23d of June three of the legations were still standing—the others had been burned. On the 26th of June a dispatch was received at Shanghai from Consul Lu believed to be the viceroy of the province of Chi-Li, when the principal troubles have occurred, stating that the other ministers were safe. Dispatches to Shanghai from different sources indicate that Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, seems to be absolutely in control at Peking and that his attitude is the worst possible and most hostile to foreigners. It is even said that he issued an edict as far back as the 29th of June ordering all of the viceroys to attack the foreigners in their respective provinces—an order which has so far not been obeyed.

HACKED TO PIECES.

Confidential Report of the Death of the German Envoy at Peking.

LONDON, July 2.—Official dispatches have been received by the consular body at Shanghai, an Express cable dated Shanghai, July 1, says, confirming in the fullest manner the report of the butchery of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister on June 18. The ambassador was riding on Legation street when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames.

Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consuls general of the powers, who express fears that war is a foregone conclusion against the Peking government.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

WITH A KNIFE

TAGGART IS WHITTLING AWAY MR. SHIVELY'S CHANCES.

Indiana's "Easy Boss" to Be Slated for National Chairman at Expense of the South Bend Man.

ANYBODY'S RACE AT PRESENT

BUT DAVID BENNETT HILL IS WITHIN HAILING DISTANCE.

The Sage of Wolfert's Roost Called to Lincoln for a Conference with the Platte Sachem.

TO NOMINATE ON THE FOURTH

PLAN UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE PARTY LEADERS.

First Consultation Held Over the Phrasing of the Party's Proclamation of Faith and Unfaith.

GOSSIP OF THE DELEGATIONS

TOWNE AND SULZER HAVE THEIR BOOMERS IN THE ARENA.

Suggestion for an Indiana-New York Alliance—Preconvention Conditions—Delegates En Route.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—There are enough Indiana men at the Coates House now to create quite a stir, and there is plenty of evidence at hand that the State will be heard from constantly when the delegates reach Kansas City. The work has been mapped out, but whether the delegates will feel inclined to do the bidding of the bosses is another story. Chairman Martin, James Murdock, G. V. Menzies, Hugh Dougherty and others arrived last night, and Mr. Murdock at once began to launch the Taggart boom for national chairman. Benjamin E. Shively was also one of yesterday's arrivals, and is a more or less prominent figure among the notables at the Coates House. When Shively arrived he found that he was being seriously considered, especially by Western delegates, as Bryan's running mate, and was besieged to make his position plain. This, so far, he has failed to do. While it is absurd to say he would refuse the nomination if he was "called" by the party, yet his friends do not want him to injure his chances by assuming the wrong attitude or saying the wrong thing. It is generally believed, notwithstanding what Mr. Shively had already said about the vice presidency, that he brought his lightning rod with him to Kansas City.

One of the South Bend men's most ardent supporters is Allen W. Clark, king of the Indiana silver crowd. To-day Clark told the Journal correspondent that if Shively were nominated for Vice President the Democrats would carry Indiana, and, by the same token, the whole country. Present during the interview was J. G. Johnson, chairman of the Indiana Democratic executive committee, who apparently acquiesced in Clark's views. One of Clark's distinguishing characteristics, however, is his excess of zeal before the votes are counted, and as a political prophet his record is not good.

MAY BE A STORM. While Clark and others of the same stripe of Democracy are anxious to see Shively nominated, there are evidences of a storm brewing in another quarter. It is apparent that the Democrats who dominated the Indiana state convention will be assiduous in passing the ice pitcher to the Shively boom. As noted above, they came here with the avowed purpose of pushing Taggart to the front, and they make no bones of saying they would rather have Taggart at the head of the national committee than Shively on the tail of the ticket. With Taggart at the head of things Indiana Democrats would have plenty of the shew of war, such as money and prominent speakers, and the Indiana leaders would go a step higher in the national councils of the party. The arrival of S. E. Morse, who is hourly expected, is being awaited with much interest, and when he and Taggart reach the Indiana headquarters the dry bones will begin to rattle. This, then, is the situation: If the Indiana Democrats were sincerely united in Shively's favor he might muster sufficient outside strength to place him on the ticket; but, confronted by internal dissensions in the Indiana crowd, his boom may wither and die before the first session of the convention. An Indiana man said to-day: "There are indications that Shively is to be the second victim of the 'great conspiracy,' hatched at Indianapolis by Taggart, Morse and others, and that after the convention he will be a candidate for an indefinite term in the political graveyard where Frank B. Burke is now spending his vacation."

The Indiana delegates will meet at the headquarters at the Coates House to-morrow at noon. Chairman Menzies, of the delegation, will preside, and the members of the various committees will be selected. Taggart will be elected national committee man. While it has been taken for granted that S. E. Morse would be placed on the resolutions committee, he may have a fight on his hands. It is understood that he is not acceptable to all the delegates, especially in view of the stubborn fight which is anticipated over the platform, and the dissatisfied ones will insist on the selection of G. V. Menzies. They say he is the best fighter in the delegation, and Indiana would fare better with him on the committee than with Morse. However, this is but an incident, and will add to the gayety of the occasion, if nothing else.

EMBARRASSED MR. SHIVELY.

Late this afternoon a secret conference was held in a room at the Coates House which was participated in by Indiana men. Those present were Chairman Martin, James Murdock, Hugh Dougherty and G. V. Menzies, Delegates at Large John I. Nolan, of Evansville, and Benjamin Franklin Shively. It is rumored that James Murdock called the conference and the object was to secure from Shively an expression on the vice presidential question. When all were assembled in the room Mr. Murdock asked Shively if he was a candidate for Vice President. He said he was not. The next question also came from Murdock. It was: "What would be your answer if, at the meeting of the Indiana delegates to-morrow, it should be suggested that the thirty votes of Indiana be cast for you for Vice President?" The question embarrassed Mr. Shively considerably, and, to save his feelings, some one suggested that he would probably rather defer until the delegates had all arrived, making an unequivocal answer. Mr. Shively immediately grabbed at this straw, and without any further headway being made they adjourned. It is common talk among the Indiana men here that Murdock is not a sincere Shively man, and that his entire interest is absorbed in booming Taggart for national chairman. The arrival of the full Indiana delegation and the meeting to-morrow noon are awaited with great interest.

When Chairman Martin reached the city last evening he selected a capable bodyguard, and started still hunt for convention tickets. What success he met he would not divulge. He did say, however, that it was either a case of sufficient tickets or increased life insurance.

With every bar in Kansas City wide open to-day a number of the Indiana men climbed the hills to attend church. It may have been a pre-arranged plan to do penance in anticipation of the week's work. The night trains brought a good many of the Indiana delegates to Kansas City and for about an hour to-night Hugh Dougherty, treasurer of the delegation, was kept busy assigning rooms to the incomers. Chairman Martin is still somewhat at sea about the number of convention tickets that Indiana will get, and is pulling every string at his command to secure a respectable quota. The indications, however, are that there will be several disappointed Indiana men. For an hour to-night the Indiana crowd had a session with the national chairman and other officers, and the result was the announcement that 135 tickets had been allotted to the State. This may be increased by fifty at the time they will have to answer for the 1,500 Indiana men who will be here to attend the convention. The committee agreed to exchange these tickets for "session" tickets, giving five for one, but such an arrangement will be highly unsatisfactory to the untierified.

The visit of Hill to Bryan at Lincoln to-day and its possible effect on the Shively vice presidential boom was much discussed by Indiana men here. Some predict that a row will be one of the main features of the meeting of the Indiana delegation to-morrow. Some of the delegates who came in to-night are Hill men.

New York-Indiana Alliance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—Three of the delegates at large from Indiana, James Murdock, G. V. Menzies and Hugh Dougherty, called on Richard Croker, this afternoon, to propose an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the States of Indiana and New York. These Indiana men represented to the leader of Tammany that the States of Indiana and New York had always gone the same way at national elections, and were always on the winning side. They then made the proposition to him that in all matters pertaining to the present convention the States should stand together and take united action. The proposal is said to have pleased Mr. Croker, and he told the Indiana men that he was glad to be glad to take it under advisement but would not undertake to give them as assurances until he had conferred with the members of his delegation, who had not, as yet, arrived. The Indiana men told the New York leader that they were in precisely the same situation as himself and that they merely made the proposition as a preliminary to future action, and that it might be taken under consideration. The Indiana delegation, they said, had not yet arrived in force, and they themselves were not at liberty to take action which should bind the whole delegation. They said they would come before the convention. Mr. Croker promised to lay the matter before the New York delegation and the Indiana people said they would take it up with their delegation at the first meeting held by it.

It is understood on both sides that a second conference will be held late Monday or on Tuesday at which the matter will be settled.

Opposition to Jones.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—Some interest has developed in the chairmanship of the national committee and it is no longer concealed that there is a contest over it. The friends of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, are interesting themselves quite actively to checkmate the movement against him. In this, as in all other matters an appeal has been made to Mr. Bryan and those who would back him. It is said that his wisest friends are urging him to resist the movement. He thinks that if the senator should not be selected it would appear before the country as an evidence of want of confidence in the present political chairman. Mr. Bryan has told his callers that as the Republicans have re-elected the same chairman, it would be better for the Democrats to show the same confidence in their manager. Those who want to displace Senator Jones think that the contest will be so organized that the resolutions to the Democratic convention will be chosen by the man who would be chosen as chairman of the executive committee, which would result in a more vigorous campaign in the Eastern States.

HILL CALLED TO LINCOLN.

Mr. Bryan Desirous of a Conference with the New Yorker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—Former Governor David B. Hill, of New York, accompanied by his private secretary, P. J. Manweller, and General J. S. McEwan, of Albany, arrived here early to-day from St. Louis, having left Albany on Friday. Within two hours after his arrival Governor Hill departed for Lincoln, Neb., to hold a conference with Mr. Bryan.

As Governor Hill was leaving the breakfast room at the Coates House, shortly after his arrival, he was handed a telegram from Mr. Bryan requesting him to come to Lincoln at his earliest convenience. Despite the fact that he was much fatigued from his long trip from New York, the Governor felt that he must obey the summons from Mr. Bryan, and, in a few minutes, was on his way to the railway station. The only train for Lincoln was composed of day coaches, but Mr. Hill boarded it, expecting to arrive at Lincoln about 7 o'clock this evening. He hopes to get a late train to Lincoln to-night and reach Kansas City to-morrow noon. While declining to be interviewed on the political situation Governor Hill said, as he

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LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who, it is asserted, came here at the solicitation of William J. Bryan, arrived this evening from Kansas City. He was met by Mr. Bryan and a number of visiting politicians, including National Committeeman Woodson, of Kentucky, at the Lincoln Hotel, where the party had dinner. Mr. Bryan was asked if he or Mr. Hill would make any statement for the Associated Press as to the visit of the New Yorker or the subject under discussion.

"So far as I am concerned, I have no statement to make," was the reply. "Senator Hill says he has nothing to say," came a moment later from Mr. Bryan, after putting the question to his visitor. Senator Hill will return to Kansas City at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The feature of the day in Lincoln, aside from the visit of Senator Hill, was the fact that a draft of the Democratic platform, said to have the indorsement of Mr. Bryan, and meeting the approval of his friends in nearly half the States in the Union, has been made. It makes the three leading issues of the campaign imperialism, militarism and trusts, in the order named. The financial plank, according to the present draft, will be secondary. There will be a brief plank reaffirming the Chicago platform, and in that plank is the reaffirmation of 15 to 1 income tax, repeal of the currency laws, and minor issues.

There was a thinning out this morning of the Democratic politicians who have been here for the past three days, all going to Kansas City, but enough new ones came in to nearly fill the gap, and Mr. Bryan was kept busy receiving until late in the evening. The Bryan pew in the First Presbyterian Church was not occupied at the morning service, Mr. Bryan admitting that he did not get up in time to attend church.

Urey Woodson, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, was among those who arrived to-day. He met Mr. Bryan by appointment, and they were in conference some time. Later, accompanied by several New York gentlemen, they paid a visit to the Bryan farm.

John M. Tomlinson, of Alabama, a delegate at large from that State, who is also chairman of the National Bimetallist League, gave the Associated Press the following: "The bimetallists will not insist on giving the currency question any more prominence in the platform than the question of imperialism or trusts, but will insist on a specific declaration for the independent coinage of gold and silver at the existing legal ratio of 16 to 1. Why any one should favor a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and oppose a specific declaration of the currency question is not plain, unless it be to give our opponents an opportunity to say—which they would say—that we had weakened on the currency plank of 1896."

"I do not think there will be any doubt about the platform containing the specific declaration of Mr. Bryan, who knows but one way of fighting, and that is in a direct and straightforward way. He could hardly be asked to stand on a platform about which there could be the least misunderstanding."

"As to the vice presidency, I do not anticipate that the convention would select a man not in accord with the head of the ticket and all the declarations of the platform that will be adopted."

National Committeeman Woodson, of Kentucky, to-night gave the following to the Associated Press: "The feverish anxiety of some of our friends who were not very enthusiastic in their support of the Chicago platform in 1896 to indicate that in their estimation there is a difference between reaffirmation and restating a principle. The object, it is manifest, is to slight silver. Other planks of the Chicago platform will be restated with emphasis, and this all seem to desire. And to slight silver would be heralded as an abandonment and claimed as a victory by the advocates of the gold standard. This would embarrass Mr. Bryan in the campaign, who has made his greatest reputation as the champion of silver, and as a man who dodges no issue. If the convention desires to get away from silver it should nominate some other candidate than Bryan. I do not believe the convention will fail to restate its loyalty to bimetallism in as strong terms as were employed in 1896."

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"So far as I am concerned, I have no statement to make," was the reply. "Senator Hill says he has nothing to say," came a moment later from Mr. Bryan, after putting the question to his visitor. Senator Hill will return to Kansas City at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The feature of the day in Lincoln, aside from the visit of Senator Hill, was the fact that a draft of the Democratic platform, said to have the indorsement of Mr. Bryan, and meeting the approval of his friends in nearly half the States in the Union, has been made. It makes the three leading issues of the campaign imperialism, militarism and trusts, in the order named. The financial plank, according to the present draft, will be secondary. There will be a brief plank reaffirming the Chicago platform, and in that plank is the reaffirmation of 15 to 1 income tax, repeal of the currency laws, and minor issues.

There was a thinning out this morning of the Democratic politicians who have been here for the past three days, all going to Kansas City, but enough new ones came in to nearly fill the gap, and Mr. Bryan was kept busy receiving until late in the evening. The Bryan pew in the First Presbyterian Church was not occupied at the morning service, Mr. Bryan admitting that he did not get up in time to attend church.

Urey Woodson, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, was among those who arrived to-day. He met Mr. Bryan by appointment, and they were in conference some time. Later, accompanied by several New York gentlemen, they paid a visit to the Bryan farm.